

tion they were intending entirely to abolish for the slave

where I returned entirely to abolish by the clause, which I have inserted, the suggestion that men like Mr. Martin, or Sir John Lubbock, or Mr. Stansfeld, or any other man, should be elected to represent a country constituency, still if it were necessary that a man should be produced, they could imagine some of the most insuperable difficulties would exist. He recalled in his own case, that upon one occasion he was elected by eleven votes in opposition to Mr. Charles Stansfeld, and he felt that he was elected unwillingly, and had it not been for the hon. member's unwillingness to accept of the seat, he would not have accepted of it. (Mr. J. Robertson,) certainly nothing of the kind was done with him; (Mr. Forster's) consent, did consent to leave the matter in their hands, and he was sure in a matter of that kind he should not have been asked to give his consent, and other persons might be asked to do precisely the same production of evidence, where candidates were presented from taking

part in the elections, or from laying the money out in view of being returned, and under this clause provided in a great degree country constituencies were represented by men who were defeated elsewhere. It would be found impossible in some cases to get the money for the candidates who had been defeated, and had been put up for other constituencies at a short notice. Then, if they contested this question on the ground of expediency, the arguments were entirely against them; and if they added to that the strong feeling that they were not justified in sacrificing the interests of the electors, unless in cases of very great

ny, and where very great good could be shown, he
the arguments were enormously in favour of three-
the clause. For his own part he was not surprised
the present Government introducing this clause.
had all sorts of excuses made for these gentlemen,
did not have nothing to do with their intentions. The
was whether or not they had done right. That
did not, and more than that, had acted with gross
tendency with the liberal principles they professed, was
He was not surprised to see these gentlemen dis-
the bill with unpopular clauses. They had shown a
tion to trundle to all kinds of power. They were

ment to large majorities of the people and also subservient to wealth. This was consistent with the cowardly and truckling policy they had manifested ever since they came into office, and which was manifested in every clause of the bill.

MR. ARRETT thought there was something substantially the objection of the hon. member for East Macdonald and it struck him that unless the 8th clause of the 1858 was specifically repealed, the qualification a freeholder would require would be the qualification under clause 8. So long as that clause was not repealed they might have to have this clause.

ALLEN said he took it that any clause in the printed bill was inconsistent with the provisions of the bill was absolutely repealed.

BARRETT thought it would be far better to re-nounce specific terms.

DRIVER said that he could see no force whatever in objection.

BARRETT, without further pressing the point of amendment, called the attention of hon. members to this as an example of the necessity of having the whole electoral law amended instead of two.

STEWART appealed to the hon. the Colonial Secre-

withdraw his motion, so that an amendment to a part of the clause might be moved.

MARKESS said that if the hon. member desired to amend, he would be bound to do so in common fairness. Before withdrawing his motion he should do so, however, to say a few words in justification of the course the Government in submitting this clause. He had intended to go back ten years to discuss this question, but did not seem inclined to do so, to any purpose, the more especially as he had failed to hear any value added from that reference by hon. members on the clause. He had listened to the

to the speeches made against this class, notably by the hon. member for Tunst, and he had failed to hear a single argument of value against the proposal. He heard a great deal of abuse, a great deal of what was true. The hon. member had referred to a speech Mr. Paskie's delivered twenty years ago, and the gentleman had given his own version of it. This led him to an anecdote of a gentleman of high repute who was a candidate for the city. This gentleman formerly been a carpenter, but after a time had become wealthy, had taken up a high position, was a member of the council, and an intimate friend of the Bishop. A

who had at one time been a fellow workman of this man, advocated his cause very warmly, going about stings and making speeches in his favor. One of the ward meetings, in order to the support of the working man, he told them in his that the candidate could work at the bench as well best of them, and could handle the saw, the plane, hammer with the most expert, and in order to show the gentleman was made of, he assured them that the occasion when a dispute occurred between the and a fellow workman, the gentleman had gone recourse, striped to his skin, and kicked his

The candidate, who had made himself a position some a churchwarden, and was a friend of the did not like a reference to such a scene as this in his life; so he took the earliest opportunity of stating while he thanked his fellow workman for the great he was making to secure his return, he beg leave to deny the story about his to the skin until the other could the man who held his shirt. Now he something the same to the hon. member for Tamar, would not be inclined to credit the hon. man's statement until the hon. gentleman

reduce the report of the speech alluded to. He was the hon. gentleman would be unable to find any of his (Mr. Parkes') delivered at any period of his life would bear such an interpretation. There was no hint which he had ever dwelt upon the topics to in the way the hon. member had described. But might all to be true, and that twenty years ago he did all that was stated, what had that to do with what he now does now? Surely a man possessed of any right to expect to modify his opinions in the course of twenty years. Under no circumstances could it be applicable to the existing state of things. It was

ry well to use abuse, to call this an
 clause—a delectable provision, to assert that
 was shaken by it to the foundation. It
 all very well to cry ‘Wolf! wolf!’—to
 that it was an infringement of the liberty of
 object, and of the constitutional rights of the people.
 thought non gentlemen would fail to cry any man
 non sense to believe any one of these things. It was
 I will describe it as a ban upon the working man.
 were no men of shrewder common sense—men
 could estimate better a reality and a sham than the
 much of the country, and there was no portion of

He would be prepared at any time to trust to the common sense of these kind of men. He had to it before, times out of number, and he had never failed him. At the very time alluded to the hon. member had trusted to it, and he had turned to Parliament by the largest number of votes recorded in its history. Again, twenty years afterwards, he trusted to it, and he had been returned by the number of votes before recorded. Whenever he had trusted to it, he never failed to receive a splendid success from the people.

He did not look upon this clause as embodying any way interfering with any principle whatever of interfering with the right of the electors, if they made arrangements for bringing out the best results on principles upon which that right was based. He did not look for a moment, and they would see that the law allowed an elector to vote as he would desire. However, given the elector might desire to openly to give free expression of his opinion before the world, the law compelled him to vote secretly. Was there interference with the freedom of choice? It was interference with the freedom of choice.

openly imposed upon electors. Then again this clause was intended to the property qualification of former days; but the use of the word "persons" is a manifest mistake of the two

The property qualification was a provision of the constitution that made it difficult for the Legislature to represent persons who had no stake in the country in the shape of real estate. It was such a thing as this, but was awkwardly introduced to protect the representation to those persons, not who possessed property, but who possessed real estate in the country, and thus identified property as an essential element in the candidature for representation. This was well symbolised in Franklin's story of the candidate who was qualified by the possession of a donkey, but at the election the donkey died, and the candidate lost his nomination; and Franklin said very pertinently, who

ally the proper representative, the donkey man? The hon. member for Camdon, undoubtedly having this story in view, attempted to say it, by saying that the hon. member for Canterbury might be going to the hustings with the pocket, might have his pocket picked on the hustings, and that the hon. member for Canterbury would be qualified, whilst the pick-pocket would be qualified to see the want of cohesion in his story, for the pick-pocket came upon the hustings, there was the hon. member for Canterbury would like better.

could know what to do with him; and it would be found out who was really the qualified man. Instead of this, the man who would pick the poorest state very good care to clear out and get away, thus there could be no analogy between the story and that of the hon. member for Camden. Now, he denied that this clause contained any constitutional principle, or interfered with any. (Hear, hear.) But he was not one of those who thought it had been altered, certainly so far as he was concerned, to favour cities. He had been at a loss in listening to the argument against this clause, based upon the assumption that

tended to inconvenience candidates. He had never heard such a view as that. The clause was not intended to meet any inconvenience, to favour candidates, or to them from a little annoyance. He was not quite at he understood, and certainly he did not from the son of definitions he had heard, what a sham candidate. At all events, he was not one of those who prevent any man from becoming a candidate because

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very serious matters had been returned upon the subject of the proposed alterations to the provisions for doubling voting to take place owing to the precaution which were taken, but permission could still be carried out in the future. It was suggested that the Government should place where they held their qualifications. There were about 90 persons in Sydney who held qualifications to vote for the Legislative of Canterbury, and it would be necessary to ascertain whether they held their qualifications in the constitution in which they held qualifications. He thought it might be sufficient if those persons record their votes in the place where they held their qualifications. He suggested that the Government should have the difficulties mentioned by the hon. member for the Lower Hunter, and would be compelled to vote against the Government. He suggested that the Government should place where they held their qualifications at the nearest polling-place, would prevent double-voting and permutation, because a man could go to another polling-place, as it would be allowed to do so. He suggested that the Government should place where they held their qualifications at the nearest polling-place, would prevent double-voting and permutation, because a man could go to another polling-place, as it would be allowed to do so. He suggested that the Government should place where they held their qualifications at the nearest polling-place, would prevent double-voting and permutation, because a man could go to another polling-place, as it would be allowed to do so.

Mr. PARKES said, after hearing the hon. member, I thought it would be better to withdraw the clause.

Clause 24, "Voting in polling districts," was also withdrawn.

Clause 25 was verbally amended, as follows:—"The much of the seventy-fifth section of the Principal Act prescribes the period of eight weeks after the return of writs within which the Governor may nominate or the members of the Legislative Council may be nominated in the said section shall be presented to the Governor. Speaker shall be and the same is hereby repealed. An amendment shall be made in the said section, so that the period within which every such petition shall be presented shall be limited to twenty-one clear days after the day of the return of the writ to which such petition is presented. The said amendment shall be made in the said section of the Act 18 and 19 Victoria, chapter fifty-four, shall be amended by the addition of the words 'and the period of the return of the writ becoming the election of the member whose seat has become vacant as aforesaid.'"

Mr. PARKES said he should lay on the table to-morrow proposed amendments in the schedule of the following petitions:—Tenterfield, Central Cumberland, Narrabri, and Cumbria. He suggested that the Government should place where they held their qualifications at the nearest polling-place, would prevent double-voting and permutation, because a man could go to another polling-place, as it would be allowed to do so.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again on Wednesday.

At 12.15 the House adjourned for twenty-eight minutes to 12.45 to clock of the following day.

MELBOURNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following portions of the Report lately issued by the Chamber of Commerce at Melbourne are interesting to the mercantile part of our community:—

RIGHT SIGNALS FOR SHIPS IN DISTRESS, &c.

The committee on trade and communication, with Mr. C. Fitzgibbon, town clerk of Melbourne, whose suggestion is to a system of distress signals has been laid before the committee, had also been submitted to the Hon. the Lord of the Admiralty.

In connection with this subject the President, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 15th inst., the Government, named a member of the committee (Mr. W. Siddle) to act on a commission for testing certain new inventions in explosive substances as well as other matters connected with the subject. The committee has reported to the Government on the matter.

THIEVES' HILL.

The committee for the improvement of the water supply had been beguothed to them by their predecessors, and made some suggestion to the Crown Law Officers, with view to the subject being dealt with in a bill to be introduced to Parliament in the month of 1879, the effect of such a bill having been some time previously furnished to the Government by this chamber. A sub-committee had been appointed to inquire into the subject, and had reported to the committee and share holders, the great majority of whom, however, expressed themselves as averse to any legislation for regulating the practice of robbery. For this reason, the committee have decided to recommend that the Government take no further action in the matter for the present.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

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to be applied by a number of voters appearing before the
the purpose of electing members to serve in Parliament.
When the new chain express surprise at the fact that
return, and in some cases the number of votes cast in
been forty years in this wilderness, and I declare
never heard or read the phrase till the portrait of
in the same manner, and I am sure that the people
not what it means. It must be an imported phrase
of the object, and it is to be hoped that it will be
incorporated with our pure colonial literature, to its
it is

"Only a few days ago, I read in the *Harold* the
principal would see parents relative to the admission
of a child into a school, and I am sure that I should
I would advise the principal to stick to his bad gun
in preference to adopting the refusal suggestion of
corrector. He advises the principal to advertise to
would see parents about the admission of pupils."

In quitting this by no means agreeable theme, I
only to add that I am not a Scotchman; but if I
Burns, a

A CHILD'S AMONG YE TAKIN' NOOT
St. Leonards, 16th April, 1874.

TO DOGS AND DISEASE.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Although neither the Legislature nor Press of
South Wales seem to me to manifest so much sagacity
in matters relating to the health of the colony as
Governments, it may notwithstanding at the present
time interest some of your readers to learn the
cause of the relation which exists between dogs and
the human species a disease caused by Hyat
Hyatids are solely developed from or caused by the
of a worm—the *Tania schimmoensis*—which is
Sixth of twelve population of Ireland is infected with
the force of these animals, and subsequently find the
of the worm from the eggs laid by the female
instincts of the wolf and dog, its eggs are voided
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In one country (Ireland) many dogs are kept by
shepherd, and during the long nights of winter they
of the crowded dwellings of their masters, and in Ireland
Sixth of twelve population of Ireland is infected with
the force of these animals, and subsequently find the
of the worm from the eggs laid by the female
instincts of the wolf and dog, its eggs are voided

In Australia I have known many dangerous
cases of hydatid disease, and think it may be fairly in
ferred here for a specimen of herding sheep and cattle
will increase one cause of human premature mortality.

Eschricht, writing to Von Siebold, says, "the dog
has extended itself to such an alarming degree that it
is now a pest to the human race, and it is feared that
it produces a long protracted illness, attended with
painful death, and means of cure have not yet been
discovered." Von Siebold further remarks, "the
disease arises from the immense quantity of dogs
which are kept in the country."

Here is the purpose of herding sheep and cattle
will increase one cause of human premature mortality.

R. B. S. BOWKER, JR.
Avoca, April 24th.

BATHING.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A poor woman, who supports herself and family
selling milk, called at my residence this morning in
order to ask me to give her a certificate of health, and
promising her of twelve years of age, was driving
the harbour. It appears he was in the habit of going
to the beach, and was seen by the police on the 14th
three weeks ago and has not since been heard of, altho
every possible search has been made for him.

Whilst listening to the poor woman's tale it occurred
to me that the police had not been to the beach for
There are many persons in this city who cannot pay
the charge demanded at the Baths, and are therefore
debarred from the use of the sea, and the only way
by letting in the open harbour, which is known to all
the times infested with sharks.

The baths owned by the Corporation have paid over
over the years, and have incurred in their repairs
and I think the time has come when they should be
opened to the public. The revenue thus lost would be
more than counterbalanced by the benefit many
citizens would enjoy.

Trusting that some worthy alderman (who will
value more my blessings for his trouble) will take
matter in hand, and speedily remedy this oppressive
your valuable space.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
CONRAD C. HAMMOND.

NOTE ON JUPITER'S THIRD SATELLITE
AND THE RECENT METEOR.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the months of April and May last year I
the attention of your readers to the fact that I
independently discovered the third satellite of
on three different occasions. I may mention that on
14th March last I again observed the transit of this
satellite across the face of the planet. On the 15th
it was seen only as a faint dusky spot. On the 16th
it appeared as a very dark spot, though not nearly so
in April and May of last year. The planet's limb
of the beginning of the transit, and the satellite
impossible to distinguish the contacts with any
precision. The satellite had wholly entered on the
at Gh. 56m. mean time, and continued visible as
faintly luminous for 41m. It then disappeared
from the general ground of the planet till
7h. 18m. The definition was very bad but
beginning of the transit, and the satellite
passed behind a cloud and was not again seen till 7h.
The definition was still bad, and the satellite was
faintly luminous for 41m. It then disappeared
from the general ground of the planet till
at Gh. 57m. 40s. The definition was still bad
a faint dusky spot. From this time the image
improved, and in a few minutes the planet was
seen as a very dark spot, though not nearly so
The satellite soon became conspicuous, and, moreover
so dark as on previous occasions, was, however
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HALF-HOURS IN THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

No. 5. "Boy extracting a thorn from his foot," is a copy from a well-known antique; the original being in the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the Gallery at Florence. *Where* the true original was found after the semi-barbarism of the Middle Ages, does not seem to be known, and equally uncertain is the name of the artist. The figure is of a boy, about 12 years of age, 4 inches in height and exquisitely proportioned. The little fellow—bathing in a river, or running madly along the banks after the first delugical plange—has, with the exception of a few, put on a sharp grin, which he patiently endures, to the consolation of the onlooker. The whole attitude being wonderfully suggestive of pain and anxiety. Some minute portions of the original of the beautiful statue were restored before it was reproduced in the present mould.

Or view the Lord of the unerring bow,
The God of life, and poetry, and light;
The Sun in human limbs arrayed, and brow
All radiant from his triumph in the fight.
The shaft hath yielded—the arrow bright
With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
And nostrils beautiful disdain, and might
And majesty flash their full lightnings by,
Developing in that one glance the Deity.

—SWAN. (Childe Harold, IV. 161.)

(Concerning the sale of the cattle a good deal of difference of opinion exists. The result of the first day's sale left the impression that the price was too low for the quality of the stock. But it strikes us that this was owing to the fact that the day had set their thoughts too high. Their reserve prices were out of all proportion to the value of the animals, and those which were sold made very payable prices. On referring to the list of last year's sales we find that the average price for this year was passed for higher prices than for the chances of private sale having done nothing for them in the interval. But should it be that the price is lower, there is nothing to lament in this circumstance, since good cattle will become scarce, and the Government will be commanded. The sale on the second day (80 lots realizing £5000, or an average of £63 each) was no bad day's work, considering that the good were computed with a considerable number of non-discriminative animals; while the third day's sale (165 lots realizing £10,000, or an average of £60 each) total being over £5000. When we know something more of the public and private sales which took place in connection with the exhibition, we shall have before us one of the best evidences of its usefulness, promoting a high class of breeding stock, and in distributing it through these colonies.

give more credit. When Mr. Bruce first arrived he detailed the experience gained in these dairies, and the results of his veterinary and ordinary as well as the agricultural practice, and begged to be told why a practice so successfully applied in the colonies should be ignored, but failed in eliciting a single reply. Before he left, however, he laid the satisfaction of finding the results of his investigations in the dairies in the London dairies in spite of the doctors, who were fain to abandon their antagonism and confess themselves convinced, for the sake of maintaining their custom. That this is not an unclarifiable matter will be seen by the following extract from Mr. Bruce's report to the Government here. Speaking of a veterinary surgeon whose acquaintance he formed, he says:—"He, too, was at one time opposed to the operation, and only commenced it when he found that his ordinary practice declined being the dairies were so much affected with pleuro-pneumonia, was leaving him through the dairymen inoculating their own cows and thus saving them from infection. He is able too with some pride to state—"Mr. Bruce has been inoculating his cows with short periods inoculated about 1000 cows with uniform success. So uncompromising an advocate of the practice could not but be glad of this fact; and in the conversion of Mr. Gamgee, who is about the only veterinary surgeon of distinction who believes in inoculation, he has another source of satisfaction.

On the 13th of November, at half-past 5 in the evening, a man named Duval, was murdered at Forges. He was reputed to be a rich man, and lived alone in a spacious villa, and was the only person known to visitors to the springs at Forges. This house was separated by a garden from two other houses, one of which was uninhabited, and close adjoining was the residence of Duval's mother. The latter house could only be reached by climbing over a wall, or by forcing a door opening upon the street. The last method was not adopted, as it would have attracted attention to the house for hours of passengers in the street. Between the two houses, respectively occupied by the father and the son, were placed several heaps of straw. Duval was sitting down at 6 o'clock. Before commencing his meal, like the cur's servant, went out to fetch new water, and was immediately pounced upon by a man, who hid his knife in his hand, and then made a fatal blow. The assassin threw straw down before the door and dragged the body into the bedroom on the ground floor. At 6 o'clock the next morning the police found the body of the murdered parent. The police made a search in the house and in the neighbouring woods of Arden, but without result. A week later the assassin was discovered, and on the 20th of Duval, the son, was arrested on the charge of patricide. I have seen this unfortunate man and his wife. He remained thirty-three days in prison under this charge, and was afterwards found guilty. He was the perpetrator of the crime and the country people congratulated themselves that the author of

THE LIMOURS MURDERS.

Peabody's magnificent gifts made him more generally

PRODUCTION OF ATTAR OF ROSE.

require a separate education thoroughly to appreciate the value of the horse, and to be able to select the best, or the purest, blood. He shared that artist organization which Mr. Diarosi says is peculiar to his race, though it appears before Europe mainly in the person of the artist, and is not a thing of Mendelssohn, Verdi, Rossini, C. M. Weber, and half the remaining great names among composers, having been of the Hebrew race or the Hebrew race—and really spent his vast wealth on Art with consummate knowledge. He said that his own knowledge pay, no doubt, as in the matter of his stud, but it was only as a test of his accuracy in judgment and his skill in management, and a test of his honesty which, oddly enough, deeply impressed the mob. The lion never won anything first-rate till he won everything in one year, but he never lacked the power to win, and he never lost, though that impressed them because they thought he could buy any horse ever foaled, but by the management apparent in his stable, by the effort, visible in his mane and tail, and by the power which could be trusted to do the things wanted without fail. He succeeded at last, and possessed horses which would have given all horses, except the English breeds, a hundred yards, and then have come in at the end.

It was an incredible life, say the philanthropists. We

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THIS DAY, 20th APRIL, 1874.

At the Store of Messrs. Gornishaw, Brothers',
New Pitt-street.

Superior English Furniture.

M^YREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell, at
11 o'clock, at the above Store, without re-
servation of English furniture, selected from the first
class houses.

Comprising—
Elegant carved oak hall tables and chairs
Mahogany pedestal writing tables
Ornamental inlaid and writing tables
Inlaid work tables
Headstone walnut and mahogany tables
Walnut and mahogany washstands
Walnut coffee tables, inlaid damask
Mahogany dinner waggons
1 solid chair frames of cast steel
Mahogany washstands
Oval tables, walnut frames, &c.
Chairs and sofas, French, &c.
To parties furnishing this is a favourable opportunity.
Turns at sale.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex CUTTY SARK, Tipstaff, master, from London.
DAMAGED BY SEA WATHE.

N^o. 29076.—O GABE'S Patent Leather Port-
manteau, nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 37, 38, 39
M Blue Laid Envelopes—4.

M^YREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell
by auction, at their Rooms, 339, George-street,
11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, on
account of whom it may concern.

As above.

Terms, cash.

TO PERFORMERS, COMPOSITIONERS, FANCY
DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock.

M^YREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell
by auction, at their Rooms, 339, George-street,
WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case flavoured essences
1 ditto Gossel's cherry tooth paste
case Tring's children's

4 ditto assorted sets de cologne
4 ditto Kimmel's and Gammel's toilet vinegar
4 ditto ditto perfume
4 ditto assorted Lablin's lavender water
1 case glycerine pomade
4 ditto assorted perfumed soaps.
Tons at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock;
o Fancy Goods' Warehousemen, Toy Merchants, General Dealers, and GILLES.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell
by auction, at their Room, 336, George-street,
WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case 20 dozen French hairbrushes
4 cases assorted island bottles
1 case knife, fork, and spoon
2 ditto German Jew's earrings and tiptails
2 ditto gilt frame mirrors, and dressing-combs
2 ditto gilt vases, porcelain brooches, earrings, pendants,
and crosses
3 ditto purses and reticules
1 case metal and leather match boxes
2 cases shell goods
6 cases colored stone marbles
2 cases boys' hats
2 bundles toy spoons
4 cases assorted confectionaries
2 ditto dresses of figured calico body dolls
2 cases apple vases
5 cases flower-stand vases
4 ditto albums, talismans, stereoscopes, goggies, pic-
ture-cases, fish-balls, &c., &c.
Tons at sale.

To Stationers, Book-sellers, Dealers, and Others.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES have
received instructions to sell by auction, at
their Room, 336, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the
29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A varied assortment, consisting of,
1 case school slates
2 ditto notes and envelopes, in boxes
18 ditto cream-colored note—plain, ruled, and French lines
4 ditto leather and cream-colored letter-cases, &c.

12 cases plain and copying ink, in ½-pints, pints, & quarts
1 case Mitchell's pen, assorted!
2 cases Grove, Crown, and Swan's copybooks
2 cases parchment
1 case marking and slates pencils
2 ditto Waverley Novels and Carpenter's and Gey's spelling books.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex BROWN, from London. Perme master.
DAMAGED BY WATER.
3861-2—2 Cases—Containing
Full-sized Billiard-Bagatelle Table, complete, 16 x 12.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will be at
by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street,
on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock.

Absolute and Unreserved Sale by Auction,
UNDER BILL OF SALE.

The whole Stock-in-trade of L. H. COHEN'S East
consisting of Groceries, Tea, Sugars, Candles,
&c., &c., of Messrs. B. & C. Boers, in bottles and
Oilmen's Stores, &c.,—removed to the Bank Assurance
Rooms, for convenience of sale.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES are in-
structed to offer for positive sale, on THURSDAY,
the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Bank Assurance
Rooms, 336, George-street.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The entire stock-in-trade of
L. H. COHEN'S ESTATE,
comprising large and varied assortment of
Groceries, oilmen's stores, such as, sugar, coffee,
Rice, pickles, Fruit, salad oil, lobsters
Oysters, salmon, herrings, haddocks
Candles, &c., starch, bluing,
TOBACCO, wine, spirits, liquors, cordials

Doors, in wood and bottle.
Also, IN BOND,
Half-tiers tobacco
Hopbuds run
Bottled ale and stout, Barclay and Perkins's, plain and
quarts
Hogbushes Marian's ale, new brew
Case's Hostetter's and Stoughton's bitters
St. Julian claret.

Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

In L. H. COHEN'S Estate.

THURSDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock.

Groceries, Tea, Sugars, Candles, Tobacco, Wine, &c.
Spirits, &c.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by
auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant,
at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, 336, George-street,
A quantity of Groceries
Tea
Sugars
Candles
Rice
Soap
Jams
Preserved fish
Pickles
Sauces
Spices
And all descriptions of oilmen's stores. Also wine,
spirits, beers, tobaccos, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

POSTPONED, in consequence of the inclemency
of the weather, to
THURSDAY, the 30th instant, 11 o'clock.

FOR POSITIVELY UNRESERVED SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, QUARTZ-MINING COMPANIES
and others.

CAREY, COHEN, and GILLES will sell by
auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street,

WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.
1 s.h.p. portable cylinder engine, by Barrer & Howard, Banbury.
1 Blake's patent portable stone-bruicer, with extra wheel and bolting.
2 sets extra cheeks and jaws
1 saw-bench, 6 feet x 3 feet, with 34, 30, and 28 saws.
Terms of sale.
The above can now be inspected at the Rooms and will be sold separately or together.

AUCTION SALES.

Globe.

THURSDAY, 25th April.

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE (PIANO) FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Rosewood Cottage, on THURSDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock, the household furniture and effects, comprising the usual dining and bed room furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, a splendid cottage piano, by Jackson and Paine.

FIREWORKS.

On account of whom it may concern.

As Disposed, damaged by sea water.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction.

at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 25th April, at the City Mart, 157, Pitt-street.

A large quantity of 3-4 case crockery and china.

Terms, cash.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELECTROPLATED WARE.

JAPANESE AND TIN WARE.

CLOCKWORK UNDER SHADES.

LUSTERS.

LAMP.

WATCH-STANDS, &c.

THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 157, Pitt-street.

A large quantity of 3-4 case crockery and china.

Terms, cash.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, and others.

Highly attractive and positively Unreserved Sale of

ELEGANT LONDON-MADE FURNITURE.

FRAMING, inlaid and plain.

BOOKSHELVES.

PYRAMID SILKS.

TABLE LAINES.

CLOTHING, in various widths.

ELEGANT TOILET SETS, GLASS.

TOILET and DRESSING APPLIANCES.

COTTON FLOCK, &c.

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ELEGANT LONDON-MADE FURNITURE.

FRAMING, inlaid and plain.

BOOKSHELVES.

CONTINUATION SALE OF WOOLLENS, &c.

Not landed in time for last week's sale.

25 CASES WOOLLENS.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been

favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Weymouth-street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock.

The balance of shipment of Norman's, comprising—

25 CASES NEW AND SEASONABLE WOOLLENS, &c.

Terms, cash.

150—1 case, 6 pieces 6-4 merino, assorted colours, 255 yards.

161—1 case, 8 ditto 6-4 merino, 479 yards.

162—1 case, 8 ditto ditto, 327 yards.

163—1 case, 7 ditto ditto, 357 yards.

164—1 case, 10 ditto ditto, 513 yards.

165—1 case, 440 yards fancy bordered tweed.

166—1 case, 277 yards ditto ditto.

167—1 case, 652 yards ditto ditto.

168—1 case, 653 yards ditto ditto.

169—1 case, 604 yards ditto ditto.

170—1 case, 5 pieces, ditto, 187 yards.

171—1 case, 10 pieces, ditto, 167 yards.

172—1 case, 3 ditto, plain ditto, 174 yards.

173—1 case, 6 ditto, ditto, 353 yards.

174—1 case, 3 ditto, bordered diagonal, 174 yards.

The auctioneer has only to add that, as in all previous shipments, the above 25 cases will be BONA FIDE, sold to the highest bidder.

Catalogue and samples now ready.

Stock of General Drapery, Shirts, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.

WEDNESDAY, April 23rd.

To Messrs Partnership Account from the Palmer River Gold-fields.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been

instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Weymouth-street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock.

A general assortment of drapery and clothing, purchased for the above diggings.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, 24th April, at 11 o'clock.

At Adelaide, Ocean-street, Double Bay.

The Residence of Mrs. Robert Johnson.

Highly attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Weymouth-street, on THURSDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of her elegant household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Catalogue and samples now ready.

On THURSDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Large and Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

15,000 VOLUMES OF WELL-SELECTED BOOKS.

On every subject connected with Science and Literature.

Comprising—

Classics.

Philosophy.

Antiquities.

Rays.

Political Economy.

Voyages and Travels.

History.

Natural History.

Poetry, &c.

To Collectors, Librarians of Public Institutions, Gentlemen replenishing their Libraries, Bookellers, Students, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have

received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

One of the most BEAUTIFUL collections of ORIENTAL, NATURAL and MODERN oil paintings ever seen in Australia.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

The above will be on view three days prior to sale, and for convenience of intending purchasers catalogues will be compiled and issued.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock.

At CRANBROOK, Rose Bay.

The residence of the late ROBERT TOWNS, Esq., M.L.C.

Highly important Unreserved Sale by Auction of

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EXQUISITE GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

FINEST ELECTROPLATED SILVER.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, PROOF ENGRAVINGS.

ELABORATELY-CARVED OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

FULL-SIZED MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE.

COMPLEXLY-CARVED GILT CONSOLE TABLES and

PIED GLASSES.

MOST ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

JAPANESE AND BOHEMIAN GLASS.

CHOICE STATUETTES and BOHEMIAN GLASS.

MAGNIFICENT DARK OAK HALL FURNITURE.

BRASS TUBULAR STAIR BRUSTARDS and

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS, &c.

N.B.—The valuable Library will be removed to the Rooms of the Auctioneer, and sold on the following day.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Virtuosos, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have

received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Weymouth-street, on THURSDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of his elegant household furniture, sterling silver, horses, carriages, &c.

Catalogue and samples now ready.

The house will be thrown open to the inspection of intending purchasers on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 26th May, and MONDAY, 27th May, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

TIN ORN.

from well-known and private consignments.

Also, REMITTED TIN.

TUESDAY, 23rd April.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will

sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

Valuable parcels of tin and assorted tin.

Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Large and Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of

46 PACKAGES JAPANESE CARVED WARE.

Black Lacquer Dining Trays.

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GRANT CHAIRMAN'S SALE OF

OILMEN'S STORES.

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS.

SUGARS, TEAS, &c.

The Editor Stock of

Messrs. BARKER and CO., who are selling

